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## News Summary

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**It's possible that no institutions** will be recommended for censure at the annual meeting of the A.A.U.P. this year: Page A15.

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# Dire State Economies Force Tough Choices on Many Universities

## Worst conditions in a decade prompt cutbacks, higher tuition

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

Colleges and universities are scrambling to deal with the pinched state budgets that await them in 1991-92.

Although many such budgets are still in flux, the consequences of the recession are already evident: Tuition at many public universities is going up faster than expected, appropriations for public higher education in some states will be less than that awarded for the previous year, some contracted pay raises for faculty members could be forfeited or reduced, and more than a few leaky roofs on campuses will go unattended.

Constraints on state budgets are also prompting university systems in at least four states—Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and Pennsylvania—to consider limits on enrollment.

### Limits Proposed on Student Aid

Enrollments will go up in Florida by the equivalent of nearly 6,000 students, but public universities were given $123-million less in state financing than they received in 1990-91 and will depend on a 15-per-cent tuition increase to help make up the difference. In California, even if lawmakers approve the Governor's $6.7-billion tax package, higher-education officials will be forced to lay off lecturers, drop hundreds of courses, raise tuition by 20 per cent at the community colleges and state universities, and increase tuition by 40 per cent at the University of California.

Meanwhile, financially ailing Northeastern states like New York are limiting state student-aid awards—a step that will have strong repercussions for private colleges.

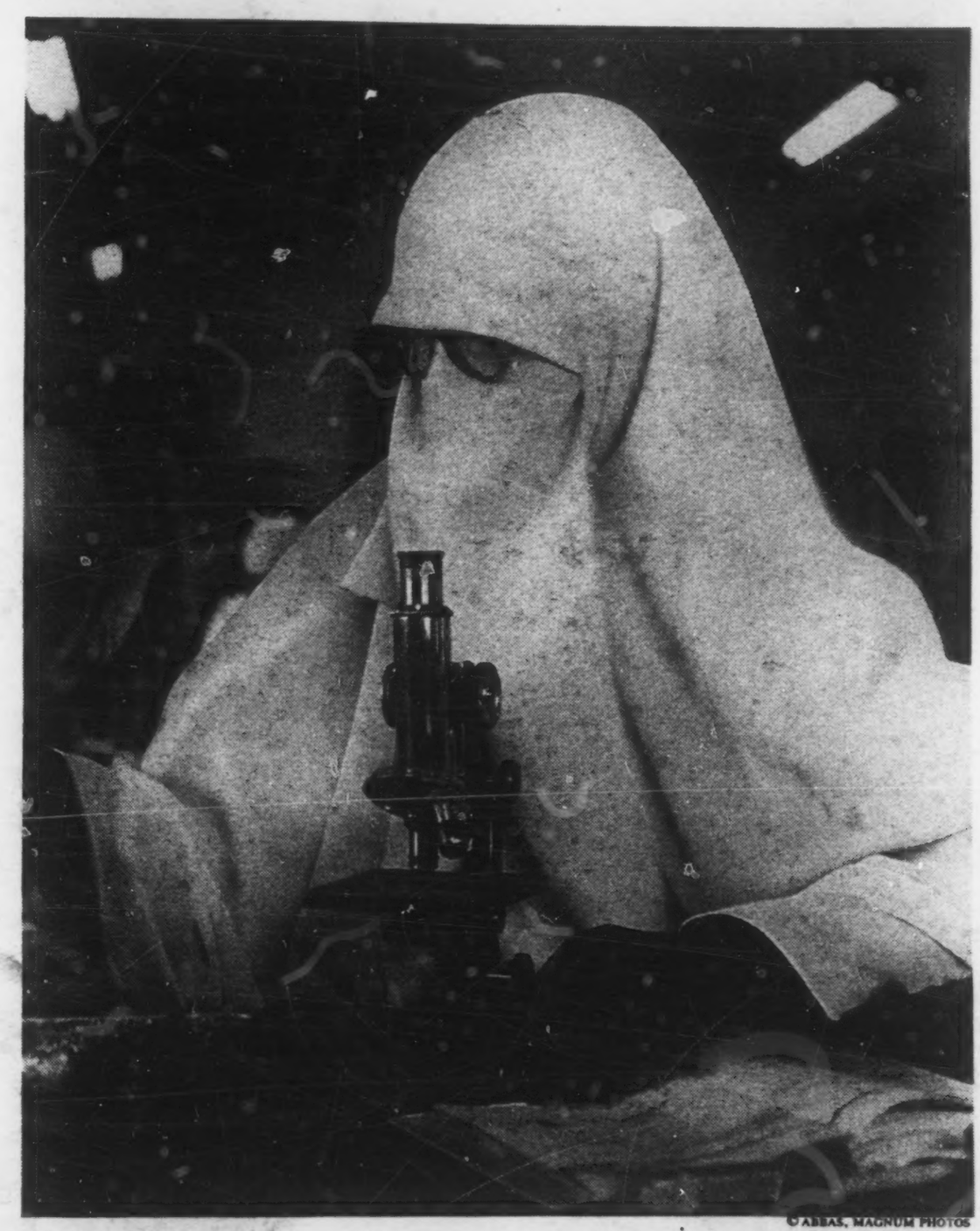
Such actions are hardly unexpected. Fiscal conditions in the states are the worst in a decade, according to the National Governors' Association. And many higher-education officials prepared for the 1991

*Continued on Page A20*

**Charitable Contributions by Source, 1990**
**(In Billions)**

| | Amount | 1-year growth |
|---|---|---|
| Individuals | $101.80 | 5.19% |
| Bequests | 7.79 | 11.76 |
| Foundations | 7.08 | 8.09 |
| Corporations | 5.90 | 5.36 |
| **Total** | **$122.57** | **5.75%** |

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FUND-RAISING COUNSEL TRUST FOR PHILANTHROPY



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**Challenges Confront Egypt's Universities**

A few fundamentalist female students in Egypt, like the one above at the U. of Cairo, veil their faces as a sign of piety. Overcrowding and fundamentalism pose challenges for the country's universities: Page A31.

# *Reeling From Harsh Attacks, Educators Weigh How to Respond to 'Politically Correct' Label*

By SCOTT HELLER

Only a few months ago the expression "politically correct" was an inside joke, a way for student and faculty activists to poke fun at their own progressive beliefs. Today the words blaze from the covers of magazines and newspapers, tarring colleges and universities as left-wing hotbeds where dissenting opinions are squelched.

Even President Bush got in on the act when, in a commencement address last month, he decried "the boring politics of division and derision" that threaten free speech on campuses.

### Reeling From Steady Attacks

The steady attacks, also mounted in such recent high-profile books as Dinesh D'Souza's *Illiberal Education* and Roger Kimball's *Tenured Radicals*, have left educators reeling, confounded over whether—and how—to fight back.

Last month the Modern Language Association, whose members have borne the brunt of much of the criticism, issued a statement defending the way literature is taught on the nation's campuses. The statement accused critics of "misrepresentation and false labeling."

Some humanities professors have suggested the formation of an organization to counter what they see as distorted information presented in articles, books, and by the National Association of Scholars, most of whose members are politically and academically conservative.

"The terms of the debate, as framed by the right, have become apocalyptic and hysterical," said Peter Brooks, director of Yale University's Whitney Center for the Humanities. At a national meeting of campus humanities-center directors in April, he proposed forming a group to counter the N.A.S., an idea that so far hasn't got off the ground.

Stephen H. Balch, president of the N.A.S., laughed when told about the idea. "I suppose I should be flattered," he

*Continued on Page A16*

## MARGINALIA

From the newsletter of the Organization of American Historians:

"The Louisiana Historical Association offers the Hugh F. Rankin Award in Louisiana history for the most outstanding essay in Louisiana history or a related field by a graduate student. The award consists of a plague, $250, and publication in *Louisiana History*."

Second prize, suggests a reader, is $125 and a bad cold.

■

Headline in a magazine called *The Southern Purchasor:*

VIRGINIA TECH EXCELLS
IN STUDENT COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Spelling is another matter.

■

Big-time-sports math (from *The Chronicle*):

"[The controller at the Ohio State University] defended the university's use of advertising revenues as a way to avoid using general-fund money to support the broad-based Buckeye sports program. . . .

" 'If now we're only going to be getting 70 cents on the dollar, it makes sense that we might have to get $1.30 to make up for that.' "

■

From a letter to the editor of *Pioneer*, the student newspaper at California State University, San Marcos:

"The writing requirement has helped me tremendously in improving my writing skills. One instructor I turned a paper into was very hard on it, but this was a learning experience."

And a magical way to solve the faculty shortage.

■

From *The Chronicle:*

"Ms. Palmer encourages women to bring complaints if they are assaulted, instead of writing men's names on bathroom walls. 'A bathroom wall . . . that accomplishes nothing,' Ms. Palmer says. 'It's an imperfect system because only those who look at the wall are privy to the information.' "

"Of course!" a reader marvels.

■

Memorandum to all members of the faculty at Saint Vincent College, from the Academic Dean:

"With thanks and best wishes for the summer:

"– take a well-earned rest;

"– watch the grass grow without mowing it;

"– do something gratuitous;

"– think useless thoughts;

"– enjoy your family and friends;

"– feel at one with yourself and your work;

"– count your blessings and forget your frustrations;

"– come back full of renewed energy.

"*Auf wiedersehen!*" —C.G.

# In Brief

AP/WIDE WORLD

### Stanford surgeon quits, charges sex harassment

PALO ALTO, CAL.—A professor of neurosurgery at Stanford University has resigned, charging that she and other women in the medical school have been victims of sexual harassment for years.

Frances K. Conley (*left*) said the instances of such harassment included touching and fondling of female students, sexist comments, and pressure on women not to complain. Dr. Conley, who joined the faculty 25 years ago, said she had frequently been subjected to unwanted advances by male colleagues. "I can't tell you how many times I have had some doctor run his hand up my leg," she said in a newspaper interview.

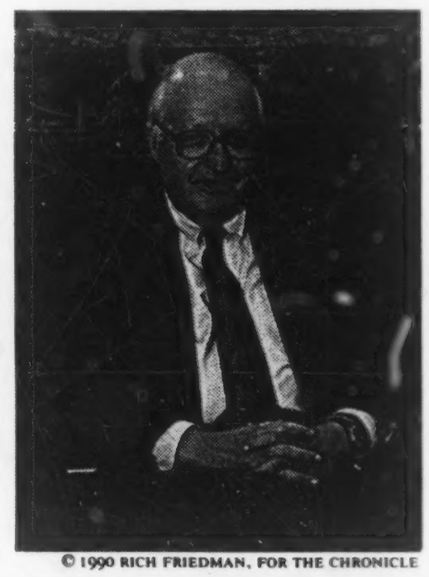
David Korn, dean of the medical school, said he regretted the resignation. He said "male insensitivity" toward women did exist in the school, but only two complaints of sexual harassment had been filed in the past two years. ■

### Jewish student center named for Harvard dean

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The affection bestowed over the years by Harvard University upon Henry Rosovsky (*below*), a professor of economics, will soon be fixed in stone. The Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel, a Jewish student organization, will name its new center for him.

Mr. Rosovsky has been a longtime member of the Hillel's board of directors. Already $3.6-million has been raised toward Rosovsky Hall's $8-million cost.

Mr. Rosovsky has held several posts since coming to Harvard in 1965, including head of the economics department and, from 1973 to 1984, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He has been acting dean since last summer. ■



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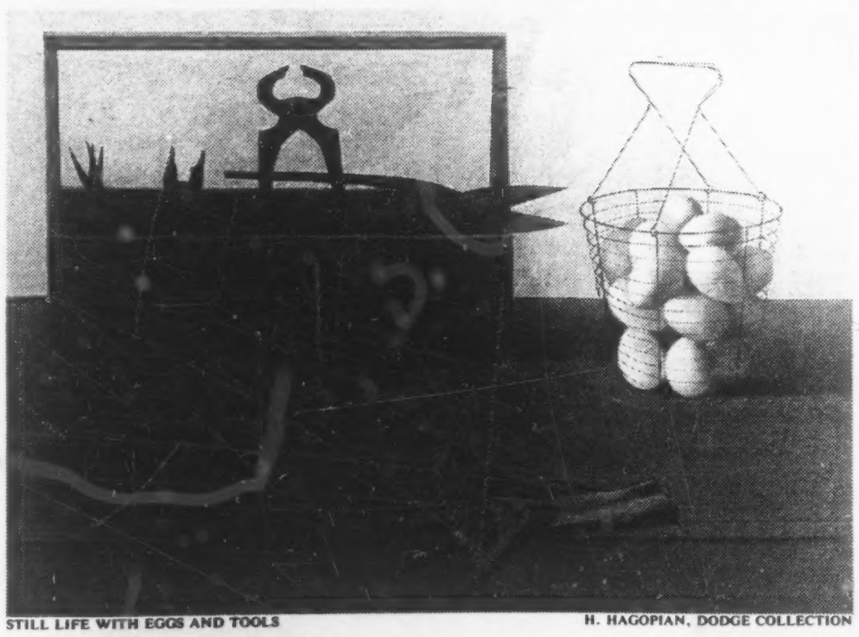
### Rutgers U. given art worth $18.5-million

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Two major collections of Russian and Soviet art worth $18.5-million are being donated to Rutgers University's Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum. They include the two paintings shown here.

Norton T. and Nancy Dodge have given the museum some 5,000 pieces of Soviet "non-conformist" art from the period 1956 to 1986, a collection considered the largest of its kind in the world. George Riabov is donating 1,500 works that are said to provide an overview of Russian art from the 15th Century to the present. ■

COQ D'OR N. GONCHAROVA, RIABOV COLLECTION



STILL LIFE WITH EGGS AND TOOLS H. HAGOPIAN, DODGE COLLECTION

### Yale theater company wins Tony Award

NEW YORK—The Yale Repertory Theatre last week won the 1991 Tony Award as the country's top regional theater.

The award, which includes a $25,000 prize, recognized the company for its history of performing award-winning plays.

In accepting the award at the Tony ceremonies here, Lloyd Richards, the theater's artistic director, hailed the New Haven community for being supportive theater goers. Mr. Richards, who is also dean of the university's School of Drama, retires this month after 12 years at Yale. Many of the 115 plays staged during his tenure went on to Broadway runs, and several won Tony Awards and Pulitzer Prizes. ■

### A fraternity fights its punishment

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—George Mason University administrators knew and approved of an "ugly woman" contest sponsored by Sigma Chi fraternity, and therefore should not have punished the fraternity for holding it, according to a lawsuit the fraternity chapter filed last week in U.S. District Court here.

The university placed the fraternity on probation for staging the show, in which men dressed as women paraded across a stage. One of them appeared in blackface (*The Chronicle*, April 24).

The suit charges that the university and Kenneth E. Bumgarner, assistant vice-president for student services, violated the fraternity's First Amendment rights when they placed the group on probation. The suit says that various campus officials approved the event in advance and allowed it to proceed.

A spokesman for George Mason said the university would not comment on the case because it was in litigation. ■

### Killer of two students gets 165-year jail term

BOZEMAN, MONT.—A former student at Montana State University who killed two fellow students as they slept in their dormitory room a year ago has been sentenced to 165 years in prison.

Brett Byers was convicted in January of deliberate homicide in the shotgun deaths of two freshmen, Brian Boeder and James Clevenger. According to court testimony, Mr. Byers was enraged over vandalism to his pickup truck and exacted revenge on the two students, even though there was no evidence that they had had any part in damaging the vehicle.

A Dillon District Court Judge, Frank Davis, sentenced Mr. Byers to consecutive terms of 75 years in prison for each murder and 15 years for using a gun. ■

### Cal. Supreme Court to review libel verdict

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Supreme Court has agreed to review an unusual appeal in which the University of California and a legal foe are jointly trying to overturn a libel verdict against the institution and three professors.

The case involves a rancher, George Neary, who in 1988 won a $7-million judgment against the university. He claimed he had been libeled in an academic report by three veterinarians from the Davis campus, which blamed the deaths of his cattle on improper care and feeding. A lawyer for the university said the verdict could have a "chilling effect on the research and expert opinion we expect of professors."

Mr. Neary and the university reached a settlement, which included an undisclosed payment to him and agreement that a reversal of the libel verdict would be sought on appeal. A state appellate court rejected that effort. ■

### Corrections

■ A story about a survey of faculty salaries by discipline (*The Chronicle*, May 22) should have said the survey was jointly sponsored by the College and University Personnel Association and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

■ A story that provided statistics on scholarly research (*The Chronicle*, May 22) incorrectly described the recipient of a letter from the 19th-century American author George Ticknor. Mr. Ticknor's letter, which praised the German university system, was written to Thomas Jefferson.

■ Because of an editing error, an article about graffiti art at the University of Paris VIII (*The Chronicle*, May 29) incorrectly described certain housing projects in France as being populated by black immigrants from Africa. Although some African blacks live in the projects, most of the immigrants referred to in the article are Arabs from countries in northern Africa—mainly Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. ■

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# Students

## Note Book

**Molloy College has established a unique program to help Soviet émigrés get their nursing licenses.**

The college is working with the Flatbush Council of Jewish Organizations and Interfaith Hospital to help train the nurses.

The students, all of whom were nurses in the Soviet Union, take courses in English as a Second Language and then enter the nursing program. They also work as aides at the hospital, which helps to pay their tuition. Since the program started last fall, 65 students have enrolled.

Sister Patricia A. Morris, vice-president for academic affairs at Molloy, says the program will help alleviate the critical shortage of nurses in New York City's hospitals.

■

**A Wellesley College senior has won a volunteerism award established to commemorate First Lady Barbara Bush's visit to the campus last spring.**

Last year, 125 Wellesley seniors signed a petition protesting Mrs. Bush's selection as their graduation speaker. They said she was an inappropriate role model for women because she is primarily known for the accomplishments of her husband. In her speech, Mrs. Bush encouraged the graduates "to believe in something larger than yourself, to get involved in the ideas of your time."

The Barbara Bush Award for Volunteerism, which is to be given to one student every year, was financed by Sally Needles Toffey, a 1955 Wellesley graduate. It provides a stipend for an internship with a non-profit program. Mrs. Bush is well known for her interest in volunteerism, including her work in literacy.

Gabriella Pessah, a psychology major, is the first recipient of the award. She will work with the Charles River Association for Retarded Citizens in Needham, Mass.

■

**With help from a local video store and a pizza parlor, a fraternity at Ramapo College held a raffle to raise money for tuition.**

Members of Alpha Phi Delta, concerned about a $200 tuition increase next semester, sold 600 tickets at $2 each. They awarded $890 of the $1,200 they raised to Sue Aschner, a senior at the college whose boyfriend bought her the winning ticket. The $890 will be added as a credit on Ms. Aschner's fall tuition bill.

The fraternity donated the remaining $310 to a charity.

"People were skeptical at first because they didn't think they were ever going to get free tuition," said Martin Panariello, who is the president of Alpha Phi Delta and will be a senior at Ramapo in the fall. The video store and the pizza parlor helped foot the costs of printing the tickets and publicizing the raffle.

## *Colleges Start Programs to Encourage Women Who Are Interested in Engineering Careers*

By ROBIN WILSON
WASHINGTON

One college administrator told of a young woman whose father refused to pay for her education if she majored in engineering.

Another told of a woman student who felt out of place and confused because her engineering professor, as part of his lectures, kept making analogies to football games and automobiles.

Two hundred women, most of them college administrators or practicing engineers, gathered here to swap stories and share ideas for breaking down barriers to women who are interested in engineering. They agreed their task is formidable.

"There is relative invisibility of contemporary women in science and engineering, and a serious underrepresentation of females moving through the pipeline," said Jewel Plummer Cobb, president emeritus of California State University at Fullerton. Said Paula M. Rayman, associate professor of sociology at Wellesley College and director of the Women and Science Project at the college's Center for Research on Women: "Females find themselves outside the culture for success in math and science."

### Proportion Remains Low

The meeting was the second annual gathering sponsored by the Women in Engineering Program Advocates Network, or WEPAN. The group was started in 1989 as a joint project of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Purdue University, and the University of Washington. It aims to increase the number of women who pursue careers in engineering by encouraging colleges to establish special support programs for them.

Despite the efforts of several high schools and colleges to pique the interest of girls and women, the proportion of engineering graduates who are women has remained about the same since the early 1980's. Only 15 per cent of all those who received B.A.'s in engineering last year were women. Of all practicing engineers in the United States, just 6 per cent are women.

Part of the problem, the women here said, is that many girls and young women are interested in science and mathematics

*Continued on Page A29*

**Female Engineering Graduates, 1970-1990**

| | Bachelor's degrees | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Per cent of total |
| 1970 | 358 | 0.8% |
| 1971 | 353 | 0.8 |
| 1972 | 525 | 1.2 |
| 1973 | 624 | 1.4 |
| 1974 | 744 | 1.8 |
| 1975 | 878 | 2.3 |
| 1976 | 1,376 | 3.6 |
| 1977 | 1,961 | 4.9 |
| 1978 | 3,280 | 7.1 |
| 1979 | 4,716 | 9.0 |
| 1980 | 5,631 | 9.7 |
| 1981 | 6,557 | 10.4 |
| 1982 | 8,140 | 12.2 |
| 1983 | 9,566 | 13.2 |
| 1984 | 10,761 | 14.0 |
| 1985 | 11,516 | 14.8 |
| 1986 | 11,264 | 14.4 |
| 1987 | 11,675 | 15.4 |
| 1988 | 10,920 | 15.3 |
| 1989 | 10,529 | 15.3 |
| 1990 | 10,130 | 15.4 |

SOURCE: ENGINEERING MANPOWER COMMISSION

## College Board Aims to Boost Enrollment of Minority Students

### Project with 6 school districts will stress required math courses

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON
WASHINGTON

The College Board unveiled a major plan last week to improve the college-going rate of students in six predominantly minority school districts across the country, by requiring ninth- and tenth-graders in those districts to take algebra and geometry.

Under the $8.5-million project, called Equity 2000, school officials have agreed to begin the project by requiring eighth-graders to take pre-algebra courses next year. In addition, the College Board plan offers a variety of programs to help math teachers and students adjust to the new requirements, and to encourage the students to attend college.

The six school districts are Fort Worth, Tex.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Nashville, Tenn.; Prince George's County, Md.; Providence, R.I.; and San Jose, Cal.

### 19% Now Take Algebra

Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, announced the plan at a press conference on Capitol Hill. He said the participating school districts had large numbers of minority students whose achievements and aspirations were low. Nationally, 40 per cent of white students take algebra and geometry, while only 19 per cent of black and Hispanic students do.

The Equity 2000 program is based on research that suggests that low-income and minority students who master algebra and geometry attend and graduate from college at almost the same rate as higher-income white students. Over all, minority students attend college at much lower rates than do white students.

Only a handful of school districts around the country now require students to take

*Continued on Page A29*

## Use of Beer Kegs Banned by Some Colleges and National Fraternities

By SUSAN DODGE

Spurred by the threat of lawsuits, several national fraternities are banning beer kegs from their chapter houses. At the same time, some colleges and universities are moving to bar kegs from residence halls because of increasing liability and a new federal law that threatens to strip federal funds from campuses that fail to adopt alcohol- and drug-education policies.

Thirty-four of the 62 national fraternities have approved a "risk management" policy that bans beer kegs from chapter houses. In recent years, several fraternity members and other students have been injured or killed in alcohol-related accidents. In an increasing number of cases, parents of students who have been hurt or killed have sued fraternities or sororities and, in some instances, colleges and universities.

**Tim Finn, head of the Interfraternity Council at Pennsylvania State U.: "People are lawsuit-happy, and that's what's causing everything to move the way it is."**

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Durward W. Owen, president of the Fraternity Insurance Purchasing Group, said the keg ban would lower the risk of alcohol-related accidents and make insurance companies more likely to extend coverage to Greek organizations. The purchasing group helps fraternities take steps to look more attractive to insurance companies.

Fraternities and universities that have banned kegs say they encourage heavy

**A student** at the University of Virginia has been sentenced to 13 months in prison for selling illegal drugs: Page A28.

drinking. A half keg, the size most widely ordered by students, contains about 200 12-ounce cups of beer.

"Have you ever heard of students who would let a keg go dead?" asked Mr. Owen. "The excess quantity encourages drinking simply because it's there."

Some national fraternity organizations

*Continued on Following Page*

# *Liability Leads Some Colleges and Fraternities to Ban Beer Kegs*

*Continued From Preceding Page*
now encourage chapters to allow students to bring their own alcohol to parties. That way, the fraternities are less likely to be held responsible if something goes wrong.

"B.Y.O.B. [bring your own bottle] is the way it has to be," said Mr. Owen. Fraternities still run the risk of being sued, however, if a student is hurt in a chapter house.

### Strict Enforcement

Fraternity members say national fraternity officials are strictly enforcing the ban on kegs. Tim Finn, president of the Interfraternity Council at Pennsylvania State University, said national fraternities have been sending at least two representatives a week to Penn State to make sure that fraternity houses are not serving beer from kegs.

Mr. Finn said most fraternities on his campus did not order kegs during the past academic year. People brought their own alcohol to parties, and fraternity members were more cautious about serving beer or other alcoholic beverages to people who were under 21 years old, he said.

"There's much more awareness of the liability that's there," said Mr. Finn.

He added: "People are lawsuit happy, and that's what's causing everything to move the way it is."

At Oregon State University, the ban has had two effects on students, said Jason Johnson, president of the institution's Interfraternity Council. "A lot of people here are a lot more aware of alcohol, and you see fewer people getting sloppy drunk," he said. "But it's also causing some people to go out and drink at parties at off-campus houses, and that makes people in the community upset."

Mr. Finn said the crackdown on kegs might help fraternities in the long run. "It could lengthen our existence on college campuses," he said. "It's better than getting sued and kicked off."

Some institutions, meanwhile, are banning kegs campuswide. The new policies have been prompted in part by lawsuits by parents whose children have died in alcohol-related incidents.

### Lawsuits at Rensselaer

In March 1989, two students at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute were killed in a drunk-driving accident after drinking alcohol at an off-campus fraternity house. The families of both students filed lawsuits seeking a total of $3-million from a variety of parties, including the fraternity and the institution. Rensselaer has filed a motion to dismiss the suit, saying the institution is not responsible for what goes on in off-campus fraternity houses.

At the time of the accident, R.P.I. officials were revising the institution's alcohol policy. The new policy bans common containers of alcohol, like kegs, from on-campus residences and requires groups of students who want to have alcohol at on-campus parties to obtain permits from the dean-of-students office.

Following the lawsuits against R.P.I., David H. Porter, the president of Skidmore College, decided to ban kegs from Scribner Village, a student apartment complex on the campus. Kegs already were barred from on-campus residence halls at Skidmore.

Mr. Porter said he was worried that his institution could face similar lawsuits. "We were laying ourselves open in terms of liability," he said. "It loomed large in my mind."

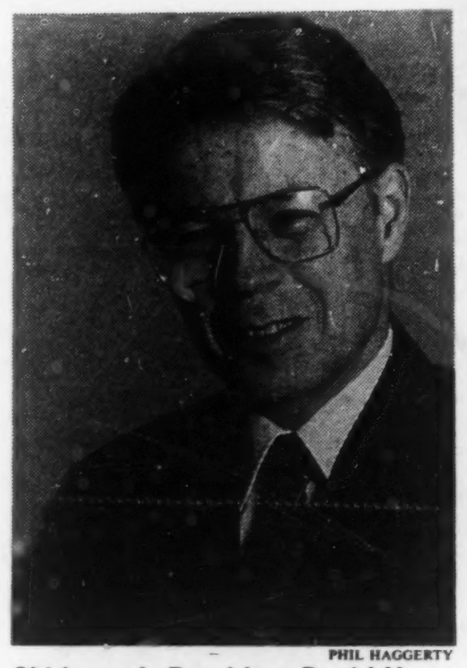
Some Skidmore students were angered by the ban, which took effect in April. Prohibiting kegs, they argued, is not fair to those who are 21, and will lead to more off-campus drinking and driving accidents.

At Dartmouth College, administrators banned kegs from the campus last month. Edward Shanahan, dean of the college, said the institution stood to lose $30-million in federal research grants if it did not enforce state laws, which prohibit drinking by people under 21.

### Criticism at Dartmouth

A federal law approved in October requires institutions to state clearly their drug and alcohol policies to students, or risk losing federal funds. The law also requires those policies to comply with local, state, and federal drinking laws.

Dartmouth's new policy bans kegs, alcoholic punches, and beer balls—large plastic balls filled with the beverage—from fraternities and dormitories. Also, students can no longer have alcohol delivered to the campus, even if they are of drinking age.



PHIL HAGGERTY

**Skidmore's President David H. Porter: "We were laying ourselves open in terms of liability. It loomed large in my mind."**

About 800 students criticized the new policy at a forum held to discuss it. Brian Ellner, a junior who is president of the Student Assembly, said he thought the federal government was intruding in campus affairs.

### Incident at Virginia

Mr. Ellner said he had talked to students from several other institutions about the university's policy. He said many believed the institutions were reacting to the recent drug raid on three fraternity houses at the University of Virginia. During the raid, 10 students and two other people were arrested and later indicted on drug charges and the houses were seized by state marshals.

"College campuses are very fearful of this intrusion," Mr. Ellner said. "It's put campuses on the defensive."

At least one institution, the College of William and Mary, is considering banning kegs as a result of the new federal law and the Virginia drug arrests.

"We're taking these things into consideration," said Ken Smith, associate vice-president for student affairs. "Banning kegs would give us better control." ■

## FACT FILE: 1990 Freshman Merit Scholars

This table shows the 64 colleges and universities enrolling the largest numbers of freshman Merit Scholars named in 1990.

The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors.

The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1990 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Over all, 6,542 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,814 at 247 private institutions and 2,728 at 156 public institutions.

| | Number of scholars | Number sponsored by institution |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges | 321 | 0 |
| 2. Rice University | 225 | 141 |
| 3. University of Texas at Austin | 209 | 160 |
| 4. Stanford University | 169 | 0 |
| 5. Yale University | 167 | 0 |
| 6. Princeton University | 152 | 0 |
| 7. Texas A&M University | 131 | 100 |
| 8. University of Florida | 124 | 106 |
| 9. Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 113 | 0 |
| 10. Carleton College | 108 | 83 |
| 11. Duke University | 95 | 10 |
| 11. University of Chicago | 95 | 74 |
| 13. University of Oklahoma | 94 | 77 |
| 14. Brigham Young University | 84 | 61 |
| 15. Georgia Institute of Technology | 83 | 62 |
| 15. University of California at Berkeley | 83 | 4 |
| 17. Northwestern University | 78 | 42 |
| 18. University of Houston | 70 | 52 |
| 19. Cornell University | 68 | 0 |
| 20. Brown University | 66 | 0 |
| 21. University of Michigan | 63 | 0 |
| 22. Michigan State University | 61 | 53 |
| 22. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University | 61 | 51 |
| 24. Harvey Mudd College | 60 | 53 |
| 24. University of California at Los Angeles | 60 | 47 |
| 26. University of Toledo | 59 | 51 |
| 27. Washington University (Mo.) | 53 | 31 |
| 28. Bowling Green State University | 52 | 46 |
| 29. University of California at San Diego | 51 | 39 |
| 29. University of New Orleans | 51 | 45 |
| 31. Baylor University | 49 | 36 |
| 31. University of Kansas | 49 | 35 |
| 31. Trinity University | 49 | 39 |
| 34. Vanderbilt University | 47 | 23 |
| 35. University of Arizona | 45 | 35 |
| 35. University of Iowa | 45 | 31 |
| 35. University of Southern California | 45 | 31 |
| 38. Florida State University | 43 | 34 |
| 38. Miami University | 43 | 32 |
| 40. Dartmouth College | 41 | 0 |
| 41. Johns Hopkins University | 40 | 21 |
| 42. Grinnell College | 38 | 30 |
| 42. Iowa State University | 38 | 33 |
| 42. Macalester College | 38 | 30 |
| 42. Oberlin College | 38 | 27 |
| 42. University of Maryland at College Park | 38 | 29 |
| 42. University of Pennsylvania | 38 | 0 |
| 48. Bradley University | 37 | 31 |
| 48. California Institute of Technology | 37 | 0 |
| 50. Emory University | 36 | 19 |
| 50. University of Notre Dame | 36 | 0 |
| 50. University of Virginia | 36 | 0 |
| 53. University of Missouri at Columbia | 35 | 31 |
| 54. University of Minnesota--Twin Cities | 34 | 27 |
| 55. Tulane University | 33 | 17 |
| 55. University of Tennessee at Knoxville | 33 | 25 |
| 55. Williams College | 33 | 0 |
| 58. Auburn University | 32 | 26 |
| 59. University of Delaware | 31 | 20 |
| 59. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign | 31 | 0 |
| 61. Amherst College | 30 | 0 |
| 61. Case Western Reserve University | 30 | 17 |
| 61. University of Miami | 30 | 21 |
| 61. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill | 30 | 0 |

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

# Student Arrested in Raid at U. of Virginia Gets Prison Sentence for Selling Drugs

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

A student at the University of Virginia has been sentenced to 13 months in prison for selling illegal drugs at one of three fraternity houses seized by federal authorities in drug raids last March.

Ernest Brown Pryor, a sophomore and a member of Phi Epsilon, pleaded guilty to two counts of drug distribution near an educational institution.

### First Case to be Heard

His was the first case to come before the federal district court as part of a widely publicized investigation. Police arrested 10 students and two other people on drug-distribution charges in connection with the raids on the Delta Upsilon, Phi Epsilon, and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity houses.

Mr. Pryor's sentence was more severe than it might otherwise have been for a first-time offender, because the drug sales took place near the university. Federal sentencing guidelines require stiff penalties for drug sales within 1,000 feet of educational institutions.

In the raids last March, police seized 12 sandwich bags of marijuana, three bags of hallucinogenic mushrooms, one bag of L.S.D., and paraphernalia that included 43 pipes.

Mr. Pryor is said to have sold more than half an ounce of marijuana and a third of an ounce of hallucinogenic mushrooms to an undercover agent at the Phi Epsilon house on two occasions, according to Lewis E. Harmon, a detective with the federal Drug Enforcement Agency.

Mr. Pryor was permitted to remain free on personal recognizance until officials determine which prison he will enter to serve his sentence.

—DENISE K. MAGNER

# Colleges Start Programs to Encourage Women Interested in Engineering

*Continued From Page A27*

but become discouraged as they pursue their studies.

A study of 150 men and 150 women who graduated from Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges in 1983 showed that 83 per cent of the women and 78 per cent of the men said they were very interested in science during orientation their freshman year. But by their junior year, only 44 per cent of the women were still pursuing science majors, compared with 62 per cent of the men.

Ms. Rayman, the Wellesley professor who conducted the study, told those at the meeting that the biggest drop-off in women's interest in science came after their first introductory-science course. She said women were turned off by courses that try to weed out students by using a strict grade curve and encouraging cut-throat competition. Because of the grade curve, many students receive poor marks in introductory science courses. And women are much more likely than men to abandon their interest in engineering if they receive poor grades, the women at the meeting said.

### 31 Special Programs

Colleges are just starting to address some of the problems facing women in science and engineering. According to a recent study by WEPAN, only 31 of the 145 engineering colleges surveyed this year said they had special programs to support and encourage female students.

Some institutions have established plans to interest young girls in science and mathematics, while others are focusing their efforts on their graduate schools.

Following are some of the programs that institutions have developed:

■ The University of Dayton established one of the earliest programs designed to interest high-school girls in engineering. Since 1974 the university has been bringing about 100 of them to its campus for one week each summer. The girls get hands-on experience with science experiments and visit engineers working in the field. Dayton also has established a network for women in graduate engineering programs. The program, known as Women in Graduate Engineering Programs, or WINGES, publishes a newsletter and offers fellowships, as well as workshops on careers and stress management.

■ Dartmouth College developed a Women in Science Project last fall to encourage undergraduate women to continue their interest in science, including mathematics and engineering. About 120 of last fall's 475 female freshmen signed up to participate. They took part in paid research internships, working one on one with science professors. The program also offers students career workshops, and allows them to work closely with upperclasswomen and visit nearby industries.

■ Arizona State University started a program in 1982 for women who didn't have undergraduate majors in engineering but were interested in doing graduate work in the field. The program helps the students get up to speed in science and mathematics and works to make them feel comfortable in their engineering courses. About 10 to 15 students each year go through the program. Their average age is 33.

Figures from the Engineering Manpower Commission show some of the college programs may be having an effect. According to the commission, 17.7 per cent of the freshmen enrolled full time in engineering programs in 1990 were women. That's up from 16.3 per cent in 1989.

The commission, which performs annual studies of engineering enrollment and of compensation levels for practicing engineers, is a division of the American Association of Engineering Societies.

"I think there is cause for some optimism," said Susan Metz, director of the Office of Women's Programs at Stevens Institute of Technology. "At our individual universities, women are experiencing more positive attitudes and being more accepted." ■

# *College Board Project With School Districts Aims to Boost Enrollment of Minorities*

*Continued From Page A27*

algebra and geometry. Louisiana is the only state in which all school districts require students to take the two subjects.

"This is unheard-of in this country," Mr. Stewart said of the new math requirements proposed under Equity 2000. "Frankly, the hidden agenda of this board is to try to get rid of the tracking that is going on in schools. We want to eliminate the general-education track so that more of those kids who are on the road to college or the world of work are taking rigorous, academic college-preparatory courses."

The DeWitt Wallace–Reader's Digest Fund contributed $5.9-million to the project, and the Ford Foundation gave $2-million. The Amon G. Carter, General Electric, Meadows, and Sid W. Richardson Foundations also made grants.

The participating school districts will sponsor training programs for middle- and high-school math teachers and tutoring for students who need extra help in math.

In addition, the College Board hopes to improve the quality of guidance and counseling services that minority and low-income students receive. Counselors in the six communities will receive training and programs will be created to promote an awareness of college among middle-school students and their parents.

### Growth in Math-Based Fields

Equity 2000 comes at a time when a number of commissions have issued reports saying the United States is facing a critical shortage of students majoring in scientific and technical subjects. The reports also have criticized high schools for allowing students to graduate without taking rigorous science and mathematics courses.

Many educators at the press conference said minority students were frequently locked out of careers because they did not take math courses. "The growth in jobs is occurring in math-based fields," said Anne Cox, chairwoman of the Board of Trustees of the College Board. "Absent a background in basic math, students will be diverted into service fields. Opportunities will be closed off to them."

### 'Gatekeeper Courses'

In the report, *Changing the Odds: Factors Increasing Access to College*, Pelavin Associates Inc., a research firm in Washington, suggested that algebra and geometry acted as potential "gatekeeper courses." Students who take those courses generally are more likely to go to college. The researchers found that 58 per cent of white students attended college within four years of high-school graduation, compared to only 47 per cent of black students and 45 per cent of Hispanics. However, the gap between racial groups virtually disappears among students who take algebra and geometry.

According to the reports researchers, 80 per cent of black high-school students who take algebra and geometry courses, 82 per cent of Hispanic students who do so, and 83 per cent of white students go on to college. The study analyzed the educational experiences of 15,941 students studied in 1982 as part of the U.S. Education Department's study, "High School and Beyond."

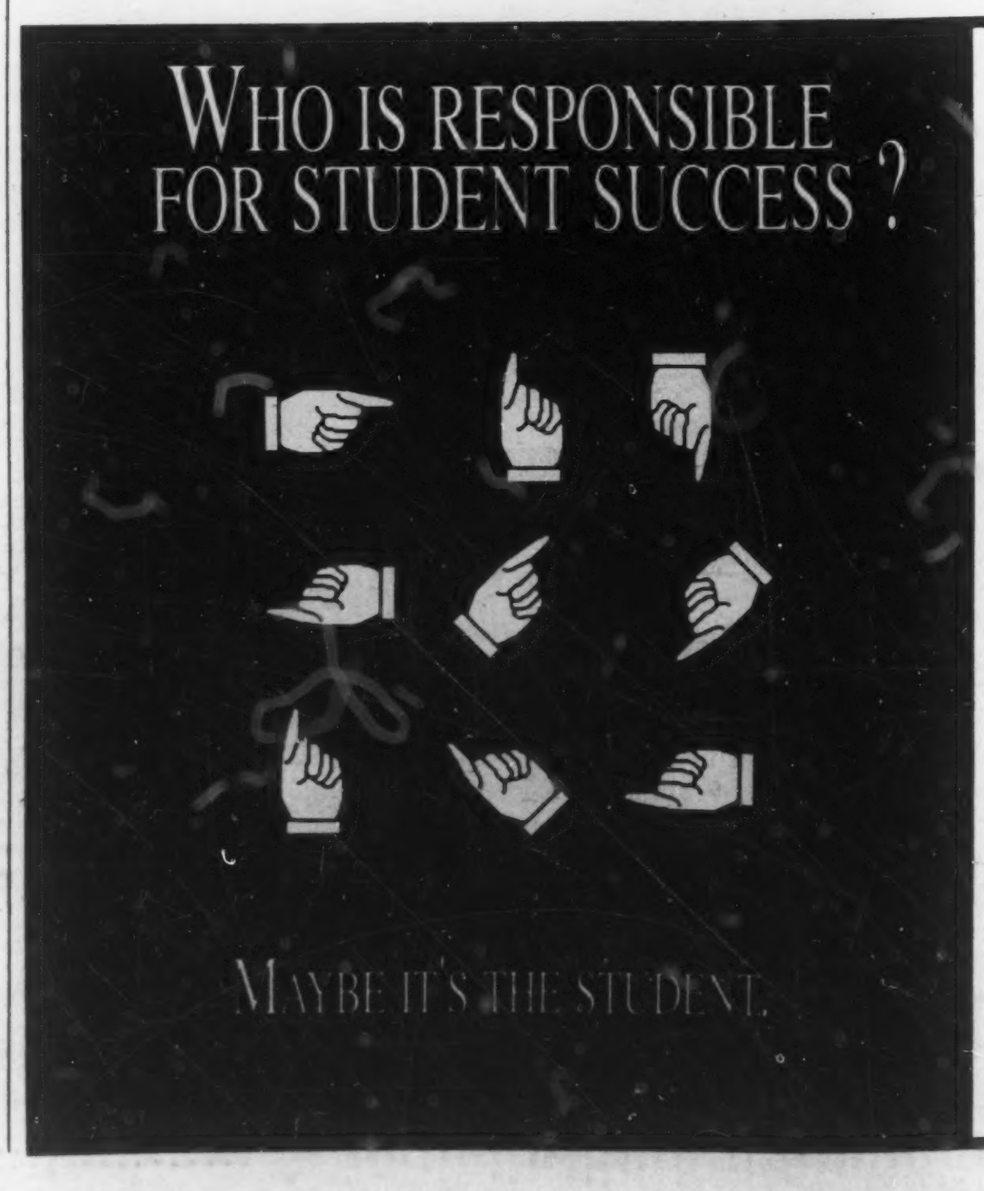
"There's been a reluctance for people to stand up and say minority students can learn," said Jeannette Mitchell, president of the Board of School Directors of the Milwaukee Public Schools. "This program talks about success for all students. If we put children in algebra, it will guarantee their success." ■

## What They're Reading on College Campuses

| | | Previous Survey |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **The Revenge of the Baby-Sat,** by Bill Watterson | 2 |
| 2. | **The Silence of the Lambs,** by Thomas Harris | 1 |
| 3. | **Dances With Wolves,** by Michael Blake | 3 |
| 4. | **Iron John,** by Robert Bly | 5 |
| 5. | **The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People,** by Stephen R. Covey | 10 |
| 6. | **Red Dragon,** by Thomas Harris | — |
| 7. | **It Was on Fire When I Lay Down on It,** by Robert Fulghum | 9 |
| 8. | **Message From Nam,** by Danielle Steel | — |
| 9. | **Skinny Legs and All,** by Tom Robbins | — |
| 10. | **All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten,** by Robert Fulghum | — |

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., Idaho State U., Iowa State U., Kent State U., Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., Montana State U., New York U., North Dakota State U., Pennsylvania State U., Portland State U., San Francisco State U., Southern Methodist U., Stanford U., Tulane U., U. of California at San Diego, U. of Hawaii, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. of Iowa, U. of Maine, U. of Missouri at Columbia, U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, U. of Pittsburgh, U. of Puget Sound, U. of Southern California, U. of Texas at Austin, U. of Wisconsin at Madison, U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Washington U. (Mo.), and Wichita State U.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in April.

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